Continued from First Page.

snough to make a New-York street urchin how! with PRODUCTIONS.

I need hardly say that fruits are always in season, for they ripen all the year round. Cultivation, however, is so loose, and the popular ignorance of everything like farming is so profound, that it is impossible to ascertain how much of anything is raised or the average yield per acre. There are plantations of bananas and coceannts, but the plants are not generally set out systematically; they are stuck into the ground anywhere. The fruits most abundant are the orange, lemon, lime, cocoanut, cacao, banana, pine, alligator-pear, gnava, and tamarind. Pine-apples are immensely large and rich. Some measure 10 inches in diameter, and one of the naval officers was recently presented with a pine weighing 27 pounds. All these fruits are found in practically unlimited quantities, the production being checked only by the difficulty of transraised on the same land every year; two of these crops are each larger than an average crop in the rice is abundant. Potatoes, yams, plantains, cab- there is not an acre to be had. bages, beets, turnips, cucumbers, leituce, tematoes, egg-plants, peas, beans, and I know not how many other culinary vegetables are produced in perfection. On the subject of squashes our countryman Mr. Burr, is enthusiastic. The Santo Domingo squashes are the best squashes in the world. Last March Mr. Burr sent 1,500 pounds of this noble vegetable to the New-York market and got 15 cents a pound for his cargo, and the labor of a man of stealing from him the sum of \$45. He cultivation was almost nothing. They say there is always a market for squash in the United States. Still, intending immigrants will do well to remember

that even squash can be over done.

The reports of the value and variety of timber on the island are probably not exaggerated. The kinds most used for commercial purposes are mahogany. logwood, lienumvitæ, iron-wood, and satin-wood, and these are said by the betanists of the expedition, as well as intelligent inhabitants with whom I have talked, to be of great abundance and large growth. Mr. Burr, who was a Union soldier and has lived here three years, says that the mabogany tree in this part of the island is from 1 feet to 6 feet in diameter; lienumvitz, 4 to 6 inches; satin-wood, 6 to 15 inches; logwood, 6 to 18 inches; iron-wood, 12 to 30 inches. So far as I have learned, there are no saw-mills-though the water-power is abundant—and sawn timber is consequently imported. Indeed no use at all is consequently imported. Indeed no use at all is conde of any of the nill streams. The climate and soil seem to be admirably suited to the sugar-care, but the processes of extracting the juice are so bad that the crop is not so valuable as it ought to be. The cone grows very rich and hardy, and I hear of a plantation which has been running 40 years without replanting, yet is still strong and healthy. Once in five years the stubble was cut and the land burnt over, but the soil has never been stirred. Plows are unheard of. The tobacco raised near Samana is very good-much better than our own-but it is esteemed inferior to that of the southern side of the island. I am an old and fastidious smoker, but I have no hesitation in pronouncing the one cent cigar of Samana better than you can get for 10 or 15 cents in New-York, and the 2 cent cigar of Santo Demingo equal to the 25 cent Regalins or Partagas. The smoking tobacco would sell in the States for \$1 50 or \$3 a r, but its flavor is very fine. The inhabitants, of both sexes, chew tobacco a great deal, but do not manufacture the leaf for chewing purposes as we do. They have a highly sociable way of smeking, passing about a cigar from one to another, as the calumet is passed around at an Indian council. Indeed, it is considered grossly extravagant and profligate to smoke the whole of a cigar. While there are any ships in port, the population keeps itself in tobacco by picking up "stumps,"

THE CLIMATE. So much has been said about the danger of the climate that I have made some very close inquities on this subject, and I am convinced that Santo Domingo is as healthy as any of our Southern States. Prof. Newcomb, who is familiar with the tropics, and has been charged with the duty of reporting on the information on the subject—that the population of nalists, and took the overland trail, with guide and course to the one hotel of the city. 2,000, and that during the year ending last mouth the deaths were 17, and the births over 300. This is not a bad exhibit for the Samana region at any rate. There is not a doctor nor a drug store in the village, so we could not get medical testimeny; but I got the next thing | Commission's report to the President. Among those to it; I went, with one of my companions, examined were Gen. Jose Silvano Acosta, Governor to the coffin-maker! You should have seen the ex- of the Province of Samana, Col. Enrique Abren, compression, about equally compounded of horror and delight, with which he greeted us when we asked if genio Garcia, the alcalde, or judge; Benito Garcia, he made codins, and the eagerness with which he inquired, "Do you want one?" We replied that we were not in want of such an article just then, and | Burr, an extensive planter, who has had 1,000 men proceeded to ask him a few questions. He spoke under his employ; the Rev. Joseph B. Hamilton, tolerable English. He was the only person in town | local Methodist preacher and mahagany merchant, who made collins, and during the year he had made only four! Of course this is not conclusive, for people who live without clothes may very well be sequence. buried without coffins; but I tell it as an incident. Dr. Newcomb believes, and I think the Commission will so report, that white men and women may come here at proper seasons of the year with entire safety, and with entire eafety remain as residents of this portion of the island. What may be the facts in all the Government documents and records that were other portions of the island must be left to the saved at the time Luperon, in command of the Telefuture. Of course, as in any change of climate, grato, shelled the town and destroyed it by fire, two extra care should be taken for the or three years ago, as well as all the records of an first year or two. The temperature is not subject to sudden variation, but, it is needless to say, it is rather warm. Many of our party, however, are | deeds, mortgages, transfers, leases, &c., in the hands now wearing the same clothes they were in Washing- of the gentleman named, and all transactions reton, Boston, and New-York, and in these clothes have indulged in such laborious exercise as climbing mountains and riding bulls. Prof. Blake has taken the temperature as often as possible, and records it as averaging from 76 to 80 Fabrenheit. Mr. Burr says that the thermometer rarely in the hottest is the important fact. The only Americans owning weather exceeds 90°. The officers and crew of the Nantasket have been in these waters for 15 months, and during that time have not lost a single man by death. In the sun the heat seems very great, but the shade is delightful, and the breeze is continuous. The negroes say that violent exercise in the middle of the day is very unwholesome-but then they have a rooted antipathy to violent exercise at all hours. THE ANNEXATION SENTIMENT.

On the subject of annexation the people of Samana are enthusiastic and unanimous; but their opinion the clause added "if there be no law to prevent the of course should not be assumed to be that of a ma- same." The alcalde thought the title a very doubtjority of the islanders. It is the only salvation of ful one. All the other grants to Americans are of this portion of the Republic. All the trade, the protection, the support of this little settlement comes from the United States. Talk to any man you meet | tation is for three years. His, however, is leased on the peninsula, and you will hear about the same from a private individual, who holds under an sentiments, of which you may take this scrap of dialogue for a sample:

"Well, Uncle, are you in favor of what they call annexation I"

"Yes, sar, I is!"

"Well, what is annexation !"

"It's gettin' into the States and havin' laws." "Why are you in favor of annexation?"

"'Ca'se it gives us protection for ourselves and our property, and prevents the wars which we is

been havin'. The people are in a constant state of insecurity. They have no heart to raise crops, for they may tofore. There is no law, no redress for robbery, and will not stay here if the annexation scheme is deminicans believe that trade will become prosperous;

and, above all, there will be law and order. Capt. Roderick S. McCook of the steamer Nantasket. who has been in the waters of the island continu-Monte Cristo, Samana, and Santo Domingo, and surveyed with great care Caldera Bay. While at the last-named place, he rode inland to the town of Bani, about 15 miles distant. He here had an interview with a number of people of the town, representing its general sentiment. Bani is a thriving place of 1,800 inhabitants, and is so far inland as to be removed entirely from the annexation influence which materially controls the ocean towns. Capt McCook says the people are largely in favor of annexation. He found this sentiment prevailing generally wherever he went, except at Puerto Plata, where the mercantile element predominates, and this element is mainly composed of English and Germans, and their interest, they believe, would

suffer by a change. The inhabitants in this section all believe that annexation is "to be done," as they call it. In this they have the most abiding faith, and half of them portation. Apples, peaches, blackberries, strawber- are undoubtedly waiting for this happy time, in the ries, and watermelons flourish on the mountains. belief that they are to be made rich and independent Indian corn grows magnificently. Three crops are at once. They have the most extravagant idea of the value of land, and look with suspicion upon any one who approaches them with inquiries about rent-States, besides being of the best quality. Mountain | ing or purchasing. For five miles around Samana

THE GOVERNMENT. The magistrates who administer law and justice in this favored quarter of the world seem to have no respect for any known code, but proceed in a summary manner according to their own crude notions of equity. As a specimen of the queer things done sometimes under this system, I may tell you a story that has just been told to me. A butcher suspected mentioned his suspicions to a magistrate, and though he did not invoke the aid of the law, the zesions functionary took the responsibility of ordering out the guard, arresting the supposed culprit, and organizing a court. After a farcical trial the prisoner was acquitted, and the butcher called upon to pay \$80 costs. He demurred to this, and was fined \$40 for contempt. He asked for a copy of the proceedings, and was charged \$40 more. Then, being a British subject, he applied to the British commercial agent who was here at the time, and so be expects to obtain redress. But I must say that, considering the strong inducements which the people have to abstain from going to law, acts of violence and dishonesty are wonderfully few. The military consists of a sort of national guard, serving without pay, meeting regularly for muster, and furnishing details for guard duty.

The only revenues of the Government are derived from an ad valorem customs duty of 40 per cent, a small fax on business, and the imposition of fines and penalties. The receipts, however, are very small. The imports are of trilling amount. There is no poh tax, no school tax, no property or other tax, except the fee for licenses to carry on business.

WHAT THE COMMISSION IS DOING. Jan. 31 .- I have reserved until the last the news in regard to the Commission, and there is really little of importance to recerd. The next day after our arrival at Samana all the members went on e and were received in a semi-cilicial man and informal conversation was had on general subjects with some of the principal inhabitants. Since then they have made frequent excursions to the village and through the country adjacent, sometimes afoot and sometimes astride a ball. I believe, however, that Dr. Howe is the only member of the Commission who has thus far indulged in this luxury, pound; here it brings 20 cents. It is too strong for | and the sight was worth the trip to behold. The Doctor is the tallest gentleman, except Fred. Dong lass, perhaps, in the party, and the bulls are very low. Curling up his feet and legs to keep them from the ground, guiding the ball with one hand by a rope attached to a ring through the animal's none, and applying the whip with the other, the Doctor's picture, with his linen coat streaming in the air and his broad-brimmed hat covering his magnificent head, was novel and instructive. Mr. Wade promises to sit in the same way for his picture at Santo

On the morning of the 26th, the Commission dispatched Capt. Henry Wade, son of the President of the Commission, as a courier to Santo Domingo City, bearing an official letter to President Baez, informing him that a Commission appointed by the President of the United States, by authority of Congress,

The Commission, in addition to visiting Samar and its adjacent country in person, has taken test! mony from all the intelligent inhabitants, in shorthand, and this testimony will be incorporated in the mandante of the military forces in the village; Eamember of the Council; two or three members of the Junta, and several prominent merchants; Capt. Benj. one or two other preachers, a school-teacher, and others whose opinions were though to be of any con-

ARE THERE ANY "JOBS ?"

The most important witness was Victor Desruisseaux, the President of the Municipal Council, and custodian of all the records of land and other oilicial documents. He stated that he was in charge of official character, of transactions since that time. The Commission examined the records of the lating to citizens of the United States were translated into English by persons officially attached to the Commission, and properly certified. These will be incorporated in the report, and the documents will be presented in their official form, entire. And here land in the vicinity of Samana Bay are Mr. Joseph W. Fabens and his grantees, Spofford Brothers of New-York, the owners of the Tybee steamer which plies between here and New-York, who have about 30 acres west of the village and back of their wharf and warehouse; and Judge O'Sullivan of New-York, who has a grant of a tract of about 30 acres lying between that of Spofford Brothers and the village. Both are leases for a low rent, in one case \$112 per small lots by the municipality to resident traders, or for short terms, as Mr. Burr, whose lease of his planancient Spanish title. No transfers of Government or municipal lands about the Bay or vicinity have been made since the treaty, and none to Americans at any time, except those mentioned above. This sets at rest all the scandal about American officers speculating in Samana lots and lands while they were negotiating a treaty.

The future movements of the Commission are yet in doubt. Mr. Wade has decided to land at Santo Domingo, and go across the country to Azua, at which point the steamer will meet the Commission and convey the party to Port-au-Prince, or such other point as may seem desirable to them. They be destroyed, as they have been a dozen times here- expect to be able to do all that is necessary to be done at Santo Domingo in about a week, and the depredations are incessant. Many declare that they present indications are that the investigation will be closed in less than three weeks from this time, feated, for in that case the disorders will be re- It is not impossible, if the investigation is comple doubled. But if they "get into the States," the Do- ted in less than three weeks, that the ship will land at Charleston, or some other convenient port, and Northern capital, industry, and intelligence will en- that the Commission will proceed to Washington by hance the value of their land and give rail in order to save time. The Nantasket which for citizens, You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commission. The Government has made an agreement to the contrary with the United States, without any protest what-

anchor yesterday, and is ordered to accompany us to Santo Domingo. It is reported on board to-day, that she is to be sent to St. Thomas, or some other point, with mails and with dispatches from Mr. Wade to the past 15 months, has visited Puerto Plata, the President. If this prove true, I shall be enabled opposed. to forward this letter. The mail facilities in this country are very meager. A tolerably certain mail communication is had with the States monthly, and all earlier opportunities are by mere chance.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

A EAD HARBOR—A SAILOR'S LEGEND—THE CITY
—THE FORMAL RECEPTION — CONVERSATION
WITH BAEZ—THE VIEWS OF THE ANNEX-

ATION PARTY.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Santo Domingo City, Feb. 2.-If Samana is the best and most beautiful harbor in the world, which many hold themselves in readiness to swear, this is the worst, the roughest, the most barren, and the most dangerous. It is so badithat it cannot be called a harbor. The sailers have a legend of a treasureship wrecked once upon a time on the jarged rocks which line this portion of the ceast. She carried as passengers two young ladies of resplendent leveliness, and, I believe, the only article saved from the catastrophe was a box of trinkets and an opal cross belonging to one of these unfortunate maidens. The sisters themselves were among the lost. Ever since that night they have had the uncomfortable habit of rising from the waves in robes of [spotless white, at the approach of every seventh ship, and, after a gesture of menace and warning, they fly upward with unearthly shrieks. The ship thus warned must put to sea again or be infallibly dashed to pieces. I suppose ours did not happen to be a seventh ship, for I saw no menacing young women, and we have not been wrecked. Seriously, there is no port in the West Indies which the sailors so much dread as this, and why a city was ever built upon so desolate a coast must remain a mystery forever. The trip from Samana was without special interest. The weather, excepting a stormy night, was delightful, but for 12 or 14 hours previous to our arrival, the sea ran high, although the wind was calm and warm. The ship, not generally given to rolling in any sea, was very unsteady, because, as the sailors said, "the waves was all chopped up," and many who had escaped the deep damnation of sca-sickness off Hatteras, were now sent below in pain and serrow. The Nantasket, which started with us from Samana, arrived an hour or two ahead of us,

bore a restless spirit. The Tennessee anchored about a neile from the city. Her coming had been looked for for several days, for the party which came overland d announced her speedy departure from Samana She had hardly let go her anchor before the Ametican Consul, Dr. Ames, came on board to pay his respects to the Commission, and soon afterward a Committee was sent ashore to arrange the ceremonies of reception. On the following day the Ten nessee saluted the Dominican flag with 21 gaus-a sainte which was admirable in its regularity and correctness, but it was very noisy. An' 11-inch gun, we'll loaded and fired on shipbeard, followed by 29 ored man of American erigin; he carried instructions to others, is more pleasant to read about than to hear.

The salute was answered from the ancient and of the Daminican people, by the aid of the Haytian force, free ble gains of the fort, but their reply was compared, by one of the naval officers who had seen every country, to a salute in which he participated in the waters of one of the South American Republics. It is customary, when an American ship visits a foreign port, to give notice to the authorities that the flag will be saluted if they will return gun for gun. In this case, the officer says, the notification was sent and the answer returned by the Commandant that he would cheerfully comply with the etiquette usual in such cases if the United States ship would lend him the powder. This was done. and the international courtesy was maintained. The difference in the Dominican salute and our own was

and, as we sailed along toward the white breakers,

we saw her reeling and struggling as though she

six guns-we gave them 21 and they replied with 27. The whole of the next day (Feb. 1) was consumed in attempts to arrange for the proper dignity of the presentation, and in providing quarters. President Baez had set aside an unoccupied Government house. a very spacious mansion miscalled a palace, for the Commission, furnished plain cots and an insuffictency of bed-clothes. This house, unoccupied and unproductive, was refused by the Commission through an innocent agent, although it was specially proposed that the Commission should pay its own expenses, including mess, candles, attendance, and

everything. Afterward a house owned by Baez was rented, and in it the Commission is safely health of the island, has ascertained from various had arrived at Samana Bay, and would proceed to lodged. Several unofficial persons accompanying sources—the town authorities, the priests and preachers, and eithers who would be likely to have Capital as soon as the steamer could lead its coul.

The commission were permitted to occupy the palace, and eithers who would be likely to have Capital as soon as the steamer could lead its could be Commission were permitted to occupy the palace, and so the whole party is recommodated without re-Santo Domingo City is nothing but a rain

have been here now two days, and have searched vainly for a new house, a fresh brick, a newlyonarried stone, or a lately-sawed scantling. Appear ently there is not, in the whole city, a structure that is not 200 years old. All the houses bear the proof of greatings. Crumbling stones, concrete falling to deeny, ivy and other vines chinging to the walls, moss and mold and discoloration everywhere. Every street is but a copy of its fellows. Its booses are like prisons, with thick walls, massive doors, and barred windows. But THE TREBUSE readers at familiar with descriptions of this ancient town, and

I am glad to leave it in its decay for the story of th

present. President Bacz and his three chief Ministers to the National Palace about 10] o'clock, with the expectation of receiving the Commissioners at 11; out owing to some unlucky mismanagement the Commissioners, who had been ready to move for ome time, did not set out from their ledging until after 11. A tedious three-quarters of an hour was endured by the Dominican dignitaries in that with newspaper correspondents and the other guests who as followers in the suite of the Commission, occupied many of the rooms of the Palace. It was 11] o'clock when the three Commissioners-accompanied by Mr. Fred. Douglass, Gen. Sigel, Mr. Barton, and a few others-entered the principal splendid apartment of the Palace, which was set apart on this da as a reception room, its lofty ceiling resonnding to the tramp of every foot on the floor of tesselated marble, and the stately figures of the two parties-Bacz and his Cabinet, and Mr. Wade and his condjutors-multiplied by the immense mirrors upon all the walls, seemed a throng as numerous as the court which in ancient days was brought to the palaces of Santo Domingo by Don Diego Columbus,

Each Commissioner in turn was presented to President Baez, whose manner throughout the interview was affable and polished. Mr. Wade then read the following address:

following address:

ADDEFSS OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. PRESHEST: We have the honor to place in your hands an autograph letter of the President of the United States, which will explain to you the object of our mission. Your Excellency will see that it is a mission of peace and good will. We come under instructions from the Congress, commissioned by the President, of the United States, to make sundy inquiries regarding the Republic of whick you are the Chief Manistrate. These instructions explain themselves. We trust we shall be presecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. Accept from and through us the most cordial wishes of the people of the United States for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican Republic.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER.

Perity of the Dominican Republic.

FRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1871.

His Excelling, B. Baez, President of the Republic of Santo Pomingo:

Six: In accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the United States 1 have appointed three distinguished citizens of the United States, to wit; the Hon, B. Wade, for many years a Senator; President A. D. White, Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning, and services D. White, Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, disguished for his philanthropy, learning, and services
relieving the blind and the mute of much of the monety of life natural to their infirmities by opening to them
e world of letters, as Commissioners to visit the Repubof Santo Domingo, and to obtain the information called
relieve the resolution. Associated with the Commission
also Judge A. A. Burton, Secretary to the same, a gensman who has honored his country by serving it has
plomatic capacity. I beg to introduce these gentlemen
d to ask for them your kind offices. With great respect,
our obedient servant,
President Rece recalled in Spanish as follows: President Baez replied, in Spanish, as follows:

President Baez replied, in Spanish, as follows;
ADDERS OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.
GENTLEMEN: I have received with much pleasure the autograph note which his Excellency, President Grant, has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium. I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absolutely of peace. This is the aspiration and object of this Republic; one of the grand motives which has produced these negotiations. Our people desire the pacification of the country, the development of its riches by means of labor, and to see guaranteed the existence, liberty, and property of the citizens. You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commiggion. The Govern

ment effers whatever data you may consider necessary, and will take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction. In making your investigations as to the spontaneity of the resolution of the Dominican people, we desire artently that you will consult, not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who are opposed.

The group then took seats at the north end of the room-at first in stiff and formal row, according to rank, but soon breaking up into little groups of three or four, who engaged in animated conversation. On one side Mr. Delmonte, Minister of Justice and Education, and Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State, were engaged with Dr. Howe, Gen. Sigel, and Fred. Douglass; on the other, President Bacz and Mr. Wade, President White and others. Baez spoke in French fluently and accurately. President White was interpreter between him and Mr. Wade. Omitting compliments, there will be some interest in this, the first conversation between the Dominican President and the Ohio statesman, who speke for the United

President BAEZ-Our trouble, Sir, in this whole nego tiation, from the commencement, has not been with our own people. At the first mention of annexation they were well pleased; but not so our neighbors. We found that we must at once prepare to defend the Dominicar Republic from a Haytian invasion—our old and often-re-peated source of trouble. The Haytians were determined to provent, if possible, our alliance or union with

Mr. Wade-Are not many of the Deminican people

with Cabral ! President BAEZ-Far from it. Let me explain. We ask for protection. Why t Not to protect Dominicans from Dominicans, but from Hayti, which outnumbers us and is hostile to us. Cabral, about whom so much is said in the United States, and so little here, is really not at the head of discontented Dominicans; but he is with a force of Haytians, a few other foreigners, and a very small number of nursent claims. small number of persons related to or connected with himself. He is of little importance. The force is Haytian; its officers are Haydans. He does not command it. in fact; but a Haytian General is in command. The Haytian Government, by his aid, is making as vigorous a demonstration as possible, just at this particular time, in order to affect the people of the United States, and as it is stated, have thus far made any protest as it is stated, have thus far made any protest. prevent the neighboring Dominican Republic from being

united with a strong Power.
Mr. Wade-Your statement is something new to tee and will be new to most of our people. Is it entirely

certain I President BARZ-Beyond question, and perfectly well known to us here. Here are several letters received from there recently. [He showed two letters recently occived from the Haytian frontier, and confirming his tatement.] These and plenty of similar proofs that on can have at any time show that what you hear of as Cabral's movement, so far from being an insurrection of the Dominican people, is really a war upon that people by a Haytian invasion. Cabral has a dozen or two of can whom he has gathered from abroad, and perhaps as many from this country; but he is with a Haythan force which is commanded by a Haydan General-Gen. Ca

We assertained on the frontler that an envoy came from isage Sager, who is at the head of the Hayrian Gavern-ent, to Cabrat, bringing word that this thee had been elected for a demonstration against the Dominican Rethile, in order to prevent the consummation of the an Republic. This Embassader was John Lynch, a co all power from the blacks and colored people, and place of in the hands of the whites.

Mr. Ware-Cabral has created so much six he must invenerable rable force. How many men in reality has

President BAEZ-There is one regiment about full with him now, and he is expecting two or three others to come o his wid. He is on the frontier just inside the Haytian ne, as shown on the map. His present position is about 60 miles west of Azua.

Mr. WADE-The people seem to be very quiet about here. Are they generally so f President Banz-Our people are fulet and peneable

they are orderly, and take no part in this affair. As the Haytian force, with which Cabral is, advances, the Dominicans have all fallen back in this direction. The insurrection is a pretense; it is, in fact, an invasion. Well, how do you Northern gentlemen like our ellimate! President Willre-It is delightful. We came from snow

nd cold winds so recently that this warmth is very wel-

by and very tine quarters in this palace. I hope a full explanation has been made of the reasons why we did

of like to take possession of a polace.

President Banz-Yes, yes; I understand that percelly well. I can see a strong reason why you might not wish to accept the use of a polace. You will, of course, preserve your perfect independence in making our inquiries. I wish you to gain all the knowledge hat can possibly be obtained from all sits of peopleunderstand their wants and feelings. What they meatly de he is accurity against invasion. Every two or three ity. Our people are quiet and friendly to each other. Here there is equality among all the neople-perfecity before the law. Of course, any one may in hi let life, in his own house, halulge such prejudices m the law, there is perfect equality among races, Mr. Wann-Year invitation to us to consult with all

arties, shows that you have full confidence in the justice of your own cause. President Banz-Perfectly, perfectly. I have myself one what has been called a very bold thing. In order to buch the expression of the true sentiment of the people.

I sent out to have an election hold with a perfectly free ets, and the people responded in the same spirit.

For Witten-The Commissioners desire to have an inerview with you at such the eas will be convenient in

President Banz-I will be ready at any time to meyou at 10 minutes' notice, and to confer with you upor Mr. Water-Where will it be best to meet! Shall we

come together here! President Barz-I think not. We can meet and converse in plain republican facilion without coming to

slare, either in your house or at my house. I shall be ery glad to have you come to my house. Here they rese, and the interview ended with an

xchange of civilities.

The substance of conversations had with President Back and prominent citizens of this city is given below. The statements must be accepted as from the Dominican partisans of annexation, and I do not such for any of them. I can only say they come on the best and highest sources of information at and. It is shown, in opposition to the statement of ir. Summer, that the Dominican Republic existed | racest ferry bout Per for two years previous to the arrival of Gens. Babcock, Ingalls, and Sackett, that it paid its debts, and does not work by violence, but by the consent of the people, obtained by a full and free expression; that the navy of the United States has exercised no afficance, but was present merely to compel Hayti to respect the exercise of the Dominican Independence: All assert that Baez governs by the conent of the people expressed through a fair election; that an American soldier has never placed his foot on Dominican soil to interfere for its protection or o enforce the Baez rule. It is asserted by Baez, personally, that when Cabral, on the eve of leaving the country, wished to treat with the United States for the cession of the Bay of Samana, he did not dare propose it to the people, notwithstanding he was President of the Republic, since the Legislature, which he consulted, refused with vehemence to concur, saying he would soon be deprived of power; that for two and-a-half years, though sustained by Hayti, he had always been defeated and driven back. It is charged that Cabral has now no troops whatever of his own, and only about 200 from Hayti;

that Bacz would drive him out but for the expense, and besides, Cabral's forces break up into small bands and flee from point to point; that Cabral has offered to code the most of Santo Domingo to Hayti. Baez also says that Cabral is a Haytian official, and that he delivered up to Hayti for the sum of \$5,000 ex-President Salnave and many of his followers. He also claims that it is only necessary to know the history of the relations heretofore existing between Hayti and Santo Domingo to show how impossible it is that Hayti should make a just claim against Sauto Domingo. He further says that there exists no treaty whatever between Hayti

latter to any government. The convincing proof

that no such treaty exists is, that the Dominican

ever from Hayti, while, if such a treaty had existed, the fact would have been brought to the attention of the whole world long ago. It was hinted, in conversation with officials, that Mr. Sumner, in certain personal interviews, himself at

one time desired President Baez to come to Santo Demingo and keep himself in power, and that ultimately the United States would lease or buy Samana Bay, but President Baez, having the subject brought to his attention, said the matter belonged to the class of private conversations. The Baez Government denies emphatically that any cession of lands, any lease, or any advantages or special privileges whatever had been granted to any person whatever in the United States or elsewhere. From the best information obtainable, it appears that mines are regulated according to the French laws, which declare that private owners are owners of the surface and what is below the surface, provided there are no mines, or at least until after they obtain authorization from the Government for such mines, in advance of denouncement, designation, &c., by others. There are, therefore, Mr Baez says, no reservations in contradiction to the law in force. In reply to the question as to the im prisonment of individuals for political offenses, the President most emphatically says that no one has been imprisoned or banished for opinions against annexation; that all who followed Cabral Jan. 31, 1867, did so of their own free will, and that some few who have gone since owe their forced absence to the fact that they conspired against the public safety in favor of Cabral or Luperon. The debt of the Republic appears to be as stated in the Senate claims, a much larger amount will be required. It seems to be the desire of the Baez Administration pay the debts while the Government still has begin lative power to admit or reject the accounts, accord against annexation. It was charged in the Senate debate that Baez intended to leave the country. This he emphatically denies.
THE LATEST PROCEEDINGS-REACHING THE OPPO-

SIMON.

Fan. 2.- In consequence of the reported troubles at Azus, it now seems probable that the United States steamer Nantasket will sail for that port tolay, for what purpose does not clearly appear. President Baez's brother, the Governor of Azua, has arrived here, and placed the Government in possession of all the facts. The whole thing is regarded here

with suspicion.

The Commission last evening had a protracted interview with President Bacz and his Cabinet at the President's residence, during which the general purposes of the Commission were discussed. The manner in which information is to be obtained from all parts of the island was particularly debated, and certain arrangements made by which the enemies of Bacz and the nonexation scheme may be reached. The Commission having asked the President's aid in the matter, the latter said he would cheerfully furnish guides, interpreters, end, if thought nece sary, would supply a guard to protect the Commis sion or their agents through the Island. He also consented to grant safe conduct to this city to all persons whom the Commission desired to consult. He even agreed to grant safe conduct to and from this city to Cabral or any of his partisans. The Commission has not yet accepted his offers, but will probably do so.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The annual commencement of the Medical spartment of the University of New-York will be held this evening, in Association Hall, Addresses to the chalcates will be delivered by Chanceller Crosby, Prof. I. C. Draper, and Dr. E. F. Preston.

The discussion in the Methodist Preachers' neeting restarday, on official and unofficial papers, was pened by the Rev. Dr. Crooks of *The Methodist*, un-like ally, who gave an historical sketch of the relations icially, who gave an historical sketch of the relations the two classes of papers. Dr. Carry spoke in behalf the official papers. The annual dinner of the resident Alumni

with the Alman and the first the festion Alman with the first at 5 p. m. to-day. Among the quests invited are teo. Win. Curits, Col. John Hay, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Whitelaw held, and h. G. Croly. The Rev. Dr. Kendrick will preside, and Chus. Thurber of Brooklyn will read a poon.

Prof. Eggleston, at the meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, exhibited some remarkable yellow, black, and blue diamonds from France. G. K., differi dwell on the glucial epoch of Obla, and the au-cient beaches of the Great Lakes, and said Lako Eric well to be 300 feet higher, with an outlet through the Walsah Valley.

The first of a series of Raptist Union Revival Medings, to conflue manning, afternoon, and ever through the week, was held yesterday at the Plymonth, in Fifty first st., under the auspices of

The monthly meeting of the New-York Assoation of Sunday-school Tenchers, held last evening bee Fourth-ave. Presbylerian Church, was fully attended, C. Wilher presided. The death of Lucius M. Hart. C. Whiter presided. The death of Luclus M. Hart, a miler of the Association, was unnounced. The Ro-nling Lloyd addressed the meeting upon the "Lise and use of Hinstrations in Taching." Remarks were also de by Dr. John Hall and William Teylor.

Prof. J. C. Zachos, a native of Greece, who vgs brought to this country in his boyhood by Dr. Howe and who is widely known as a scholar, has been encare sint was is watery known as a standard as a course to be the Trustees of the Cooper Union to give a course if free lectures on English horsature in the lecture readioning the reading-room of the Union, beginning evening. He has also been engaged to give a free cot of erail instruction in the French language on Those and Friday coft each well. The lectures will last an increase, and be followed by a social discussion of the to tickets free to those who register their names.

HAPS AND MISHAPS.

The Brooklyn bricklayers have decided on \$4.50 trade as their rate of wages for the ensuing year. Mrs. Emma Connelly, age 50, was found dead in trices at No. 20 lielinery at systemic. Her hubbant was so drank at to cooling on information concerning her. Samuel Murray, colored, who, on the night of Jan.
stabled his focust mistress, South Vendervers, also colored, If times
the face, arms and body, was attended restering. The woman recev-

A verdict of death by "fracture of the skull from Hing on the les" was rendered restoring in the case of James Gallegher a center at the Boulevard Hotel, who was supposed to have been

While the family of William H. Seymour of No

a chair, total value, \$7.00.

Productick Holfman, a German, age 47. hanged blendly catedly a technical to the high of the door in his room at 80, 37% East. handled, assembly to the highest door in his room at 80, 37% East. handled, assembly the highest door of his wife, the had been depressed a some time in curson corner of continued liness. An unknown man, or abolic age, being doversomet on Sunday night, from the Cathalicest, forty-boat Peronic, and was drowned.

[Aunoqueements.]

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tion. It is a director-an all-devoting disease—and it can no more be stopped by societies, or pledges, or churches, then can the black venit. But, thank Heaven! there is a CURE—and it is in medicine—a Certain, Sure, Safe, and Permanent Cure. It is based on scientific

cill but trace them out. The whole Medical Profession of Europe and America will agree that Drunkenness is a discuse, contracted or inherited, and that, being a divease, it can be excel.

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